

Austria	25	Lebanon	92.5
Belgium	120.8	Luxembourg	12.5
Bombomb	20.8	Marocco	12.5
France	120.8	Netherlands	12.5
Germany	120.8	Portugal	12.5
Great Britain	7.5	Spain	12.5
Greece	10.8	Sweden	12.5
India	25	Switzerland	12.5
Italy	120.8	Turkey	12.5
Israel	12.5	U.S. Military	12.5
		Yugoslavia	12.5

Established 1887

New Londonderry March Planned

Belfast Shopping Center Bombed

BELFAST, Feb. 15 (UPI)—Gunmen bombed a shopping center in the heart of Belfast today, sending salesgirls fleeing in terror over the continuing violence in Northern Ireland.

The attack came as Prime Minister Brian Faulkner convened a cabinet meeting to discuss what sources close to the government said were imminent moves by the British government to bring Catholics into the province's Protestant-run administration.

Tonight a 17-year-old youth and a 46-year-old man were wounded in separate shooting incidents in Catholic areas of Belfast, police said.

"They look like more IRA assassination attempts," a police spokesman said. "Why is a mystery right now."

The youth was found in a Falls District street, wounds in his arm and chest, and was rushed to a hospital. His condition was not serious, police said.

Gummen in a speeding car shot the man down in the Short Strand area, police said. He underwent surgery for wounds in the arm, chest and stomach.

In Belfast, police said a bomb planted by two gunmen exploded in Sawyer's Food Store, a big Belfast shopping center specializing in seafood, damaging the building extensively and splintering sidewalks with fish, sauces and preserves.

Salesgirls, who evacuated the building with other persons in the complex, ran sobbing to safety.

"Why doesn't someone do something about the IRA?" one cried. Another bomb blast demolished a nearby hardware store 15 minutes after customers and employees evacuated it. Employee George Deward said two gunmen planted the device, forced everyone in the shop to lie on the floor at gunpoint, then fled.

On the political front, Mr. Faulkner, addressing a meeting tonight, accused Irish Republic leaders of letting their policy be dictated by IRA gangsters. He said if the citizenry and government of the republic "do not come to their senses they will crash straight into disaster."

He said only a madman could imagine the IRA overthrowing the Northern Ireland government against the wishes of the public and the strength of the security forces, but "the same could not be said about the republic, and the longer the IRA are allowed to run rampant, the greater will be the danger to democracy itself in the South."

In Londonderry, the Women's Action Committee, a militant Catholic organization whose members publicly acknowledged last year that they had tarred and feathered several Catholic girls who were linked romantically with British soldiers, said it will march Sunday to protest the killing of 13 civilians in a clash during a civil rights parade there Jan. 30.

In Belfast, a delegation from the Orange Order, a loyalist Protestant organization, left for London with a petition bearing 330,000 signatures for presentation to British Prime Minister Edward Heath.

The petition said the signatories will "use lawful means to defy the conspiracy to overthrow the Northern Ireland Parliament."

In Londonderry, lawyer Christopher Napier, representing relatives of the 13 victims of the Jan. 30 bloodshed, reiterated that the families will not cooperate with Lord Chief Justice Widgery, appointed by the British government to investigate the shootings.

"We don't need an inquiry to satisfy ourselves," he said, "we know that those who died were innocent."

Bright Objects Newly Sighted In London Sky

LONDON, Feb. 15 (UPI)—Scotland Yard said today that it had received a number of calls from Londoners concerned about "strange, bright objects" in the sky in the last few nights. A spokesman said they were stars.

"Before the power cuts, you could never see stars properly because of all the light in the city," he said.

Russian Translator at UN Is Arrested by FBI as a Spy

(Continued from Page 1)

reportedly observed by federal agents.

The F-14As are scheduled to become the next Navy carrier-based interceptors, replacing the F-4. The supersonic aircraft will be the first to utilize swing-wing, which pull back almost parallel to the fuselage to attain

Makarios Delays Reply

(Continued from Page 1)

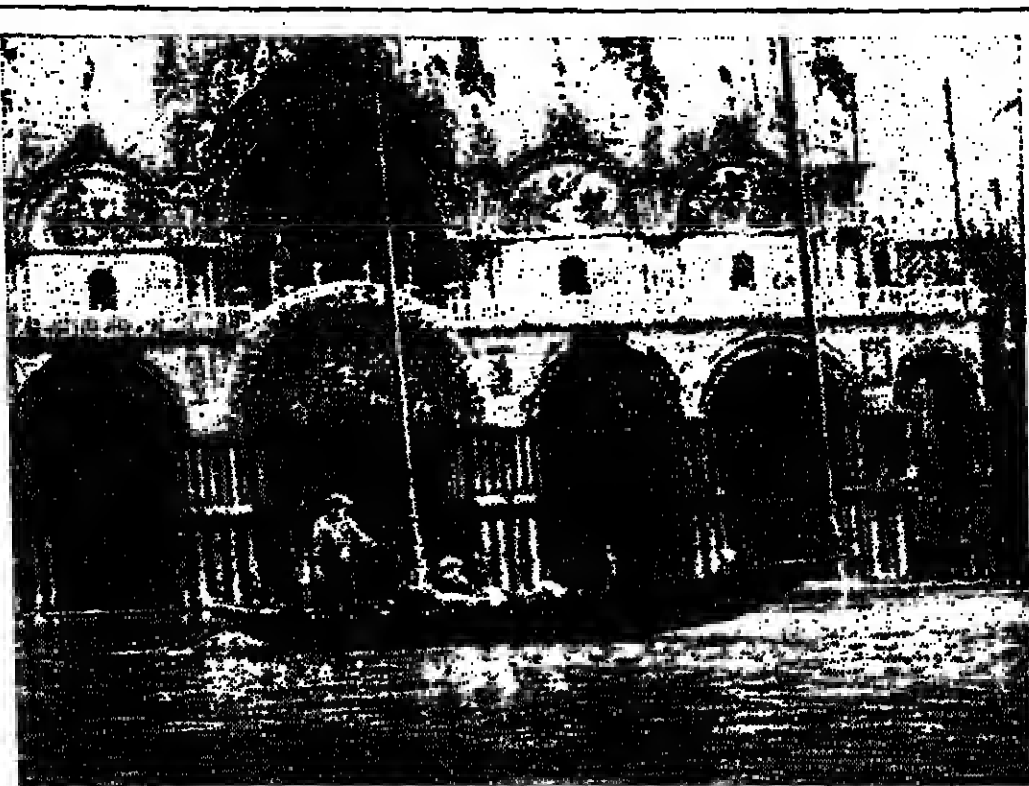
Greek ambassador to Cyprus, Constantine Panayiotakis, who has been named deputy foreign minister of Greece.

Within hours the local press and radio had decided a new Cyprus crisis, not between the feuding Greek and Turkish communities on the island but between the Greeks of Cyprus and the Greeks of the mainland.

The Greek opposition press warned that any attempt at popular demonstrations today would provoke bloodshed between the partisans of President Makarios and Greeks more loyal to Athens. In fact, no clashes or incidents were reported in the crowds.

"Why has Athens provoked all this tension? We were going about dealing with the various problems quietly and cautiously, when all of a sudden they threw this bomb at us," said one high Greek-Cypriot official.

The discussion was interrupted by a long telephone call from President Makarios himself. Then this official, who asked not to be named in print, said: "We are going to take our time about replying. We will defuse the situation and let things cool off, then we will reject the demands."



FOUR FEET, AND RISING—Unusual tide patterns have been blamed for high levels of water in Venice during the last four days. Here tourists ride in a gondola across St. Mark's Square, now a 4-foot-deep lake, in front of the famed cathedral.

U.S. to Arrest Laird Plans Personal Fight For Nixon's Arms Increase

(Continued from Page 1)

asked by reporters whether her testimony could be considered "deliberate to Irving."

Manager is Tense

Before she could reply, her manager, John Marshall, commented, "Tough."

The 39-year-old singer, who is separated from her husband, a Danish baron, apparently was before the grand jury for half an hour. After the session she was asked whether she and Mr. Irving were still friends. She hesitated for a few seconds, then said, "Yes, of course."

She said she had told the grand jury the "whole truth."

"It has been quite an ordeal," she added.

Mr. Marshall, who also testified before the grand jury, said that she had repeated to the jury her previous statement that she visited Oaxaca, Mexico, with Mr. Irving last February and that he did not see Mr. Hughes "in my presence."

Asked whether she was "trying to get even" with Mr. Irving, she said, "No, no."

Another woman in the case, Anne Baxter, also testified today. Miss Baxter has said that she met Mr. Irving in Florida, where she taught scuba diving, and that last December she accompanied him to the Caribbean island of St. Croix, where she gave him instruction in the sport.

Mr. Irving has stated in an affidavit that Mr. Hughes failed to keep an appointment with him in St. Croix and Miss Baxter has confirmed this. She refused to discuss her testimony today.

In Los Angeles, the investigation of the "autobiography" was purported to be expanding to the association of Mr. Irving and Stanley Meyer, a movie industry figure.

A comparison of the Irving and Dietrich manuscripts shows that while at least 22 major coincidences appear, the Irving book has major elements that did not come from Mr. Dietrich or from any other published source. Mr. Irving, for example, writes of a visit by Mr. Hughes to Albert Schweitzer in Africa. There is no record of any such journey.

Mr. Meyer was the middleman in the search for an author to help a former Hughes aide, Noah Dietrich. He had been working on his memoirs for two years with a freelance author, James Fickel, but the manuscript was rejected by publishers.

There have been suggestions that parts of Mr. Irving's book were based upon the first Dietrich manuscript. Mr. Meyer denies that he showed Mr. Irving the Dietrich material.

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(Continued from Page 1)

fiscal 1973 may rise to \$38.2 billion.

In comparing the strength of the United States and Soviet Union in strategic forces, Mr. Laird presented a chart showing that the United States had actually widened its lead in individual H-bombs which could be fired at Russia by missile or bomber.

But the same chart showed the Soviet Union pulling even further ahead in land-based ICBMs and catching up in Polaris-type submarines.

"It is true," Mr. Laird said, "that the world is in a period of transition from its former dominance by two superpowers. But it is equally true that, from a military perspective, we must continue to view the Soviet Union as the primary potential threat."

That threat, in terms of new

weapons, he said, includes these elements:

● Missile submarines—Enough Polaris-type missile-carrying submarines to equal the U.S. Polaris fleet of 41 boats "by next year, rather than in 1974 as I predicted last year."

● ICBMs—"Some 100 new" holes "for new or modified ICBM systems."

● Medium bombers—The Soviet version of the swing-wing TFX, designated the Backfire, "could be operational by the mid-1970s."

● MIRV possibility—The Soviet Union could "next year" achieve the MIRV technique of putting a number of H-bombs on the nose of one missile and sending each of them to a different target. MIRV stands for multiple, individually targetable re-entry vehicle.

● ABM—Mr. Laird cited continued testing of an "improved" anti-ballistic missile, combining ship construction, two new tanks, and new fighters as other evidence that previous estimates on Soviet momentum "were conservative."

But, in the way of offsetting intelligence information about Soviet military power, Mr. Laird listed these "considerable constraints" on Russian forces:

● Stalling—"hundreds of thousands of troops" along the 4,500-mile Soviet-Chinese border, as well as along the NATO front.

● Operating in a "growing" Navy from a "paucity of all-weather port facilities"—those that do not freeze over in the winter.

● Trying to sail its fleet worldwide without the protection of aircraft from carriers or ships that replenish the navy's under way.

Consequently, Mr. Laird said, "Soviet naval forces have significantly less military capability when operated far from the Soviet homeland."

Unilaterally declared Viet Cong cease-fire of 96 hours is scheduled to continue until Friday at 1 a.m. The allies are ignoring the extended cease-fire, charging that the Communists planned to take advantage of it to infiltrate troops and supplies from North Vietnam.

Drive on Angkor

SIEM REAP, Cambodia, Feb. 15 (Reuters)—Cambodian troops today mounted extra guard around this town as forward battalions pressed on with their new offensive to recapture the nearby sacred city of Angkor in northwestern Cambodia.

Columns of troops marched out of Siem Reap yesterday to strengthen lines of barricades and rough earthworks facing Angkor, three miles north of here.

The Cambodians are trying to advance cautiously on two fronts to surround the temple city in an attempt to cut off the Communists from food supplies.

Under conference rules, all participants must agree on the date for new meetings. Invoked as justification for the cancellation of the regular Thursday meeting were "recent propaganda activities incompatible with negotiation," a reference to a leftist-dominated anti-war rally in Versailles.

American Ambassador William J. Porter announced last Thursday that he would suspend the talks until the allies could "assess" the effects of the Versailles gathering on the peace negotiations.

It was learned that the allies do not consider today's formal

confirmation of Mr. Porter's announcement as the promised "assessment." A formal statement said the allies would be in touch "later" with the Communists to fix the date of the next session.

Observers doubted that the allies would agree to a meeting next week for fear that the Communists would use the occasion for a propaganda attack during President Nixon's Feb. 21-23 visit to China.

Indeed, some quarters have suggested that the allies were determined to space out the meetings, which with occasional lapses have been held on a weekly basis since May 1968.

The allies apparently feel the weekly plenary sessions are little more than a propaganda forum for the Communists, a view heightened by the now public knowledge that whatever narrowing of differences has taken place was brought about in secret meetings.

SAIGON, Feb. 15 (Reuters)—The government has granted amnesty to 1,457 criminals in prisons throughout the country. The "criminal detainees" were either released or given reduced sentences as a goodwill gesture to mark Tet, the Vietnamese lunar new year.

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Sees Aggravation of Tensions

Russia Warns It Will Counter A U.S. Navy Base in Greece

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Feb. 15 (NYT)—The Soviet government said today that a U.S. decision to establish a naval base in Greece tended to aggravate tensions in Europe and might prompt a Russian countermove in the Mediterranean Sea.

Moscow thus reacted sharply to news that Washington and Athens had reached an agreement in principle to establish a home port for a Sixth Fleet carrier task force at Piraeus, the port of Athens, and to move a total of 10,000 Americans—naval personnel and dependents—into the Athens area.

The Russian reaction appeared to reflect their sensitivity about any change in the balance of forces in the Mediterranean area.

The Soviet press has been highly critical, for example, of what it has described as a Greek ultimatum aimed at inducing Archbishop Makarios, the president of Cyprus, to form a government of national unity and to surrender a shipment of arms recently imported from Czechoslovakia.

Tass, the Soviet press agency, announced that protests against the base agreement had been filed by the Soviet ambassadors in Washington and in Athens.

According to Tass, the protest by Ambassador Klement D. Levchenko in Athens called the establishment of the Piraeus base a "dangerous step fraught with serious complications in the Balkans and running counter to the interests of peace and relaxation of tension in Europe."

The Soviet protest noted that the base accord had followed soon after a meeting of Warsaw Pact leaders in Prague late last month, at which they had called for an East-West accord on reductions of forces in Europe, including the European nations' armies and foreign forces.

Alluding to Moscow's avowed efforts to work for good-neighboring relations through a proposed European security conference, Tass said that Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin in Washington had made the point that the base accord "runs counter to that trend."

"Such action by the United States naturally cannot but evoke a corresponding reaction from the U.S.S.R.," Mr. Dobrynin was quoted as having said, "particularly because they involve the establishment of new U.S. bases in direct proximity of the boundaries of the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries."

The Soviet statement did not specify the nature of the countermove that might be contemplated by Moscow's "military" planners.

The Russians already have the use of naval facilities in Egyptian and Syrian ports.

In announcing the Greek base accord, the State Department said the existence of a home port at Piraeus would make it cheaper for the Navy to keep its Mediterranean fleet up to strength.

Under the agreement, a squadron of six destroyers, stationed at Piraeus, followed within two years by an aircraft carrier and support ships. The

Navy has a similar home-port arrangement in Italy.

Administrative Arrangement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—State Department press officer Charles W. Bray today strongly stressed that Piraeus will not be a base and that the agreement with Greece is "simply an administrative arrangement to make it possible for dependents of some units of the Sixth Fleet to reside in Greece."

Mr. Bray reiterated that "there is no increase in military personnel or combat vessels in the Mediterranean involved."

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NATO Awaits Malta Reply To Its Offer

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The NATO allies and Britain have offered to pay Malta 214 million a year until 1978 for the use of its military facilities, the British Defense Minister, Lord Carrington, said today.

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Nixon Decides to Campaign For 16 Primary Elections

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI).—President Nixon has decided to take his re-election campaign to 16 primaries, more than twice as many as previously announced, his campaign aides said yesterday.

It had been known that Mr. Nixon would be on the ballot in New Hampshire, Florida, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Nebraska, Maryland and Oregon, where his name is entered as a matter of course.

In addition, however, Mr. Nixon now has decided to go on the ballot in the preference primaries in Indiana, North Carolina, New Mexico and South Dakota. And Nixon delegates states will be offered on the ballots in

12-Nation Pact Bans Industrial Wastes in Ocean

OSLO, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Twelve European countries today agreed to ban the dumping of harmful industrial waste from ships and planes in the northeast Atlantic.

They also agreed to discuss steps to control pollution of rivers.

The 12 countries—Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and West Germany—signed a convention "for the prevention of marine pollution by dumping from ships and aircraft."

The pact covers territorial waters and the high seas.

It stipulates what waste would be banned and what harmful materials would be subject to strict control before permits for dumping would be issued by a joint commission. The commission is to meet March 28.

Among substances and materials requiring a special permit for dumping are arsenic, lead, copper, zinc and their compounds as well as fluorides and pesticides, containers, scrap metal liable to sink to the sea bottom and tar-like substances.

James Earl Ray Fails in Another Escape Attempt

PETROS, Tenn., Feb. 15 (AP).—James Earl Ray, who pleaded guilty to killing Martin Luther King Jr., has made a second unsuccessful attempt to escape from prison here, officials said yesterday.

Mark Luttrell, Tennessee's corrections commissioner, said in Nashville that Ray was discovered Feb. 7 trying to make his way to an area in the ceiling of the prison gymnasium.

"We had reason to believe he was trying to cut an opening through the roof," he said. He said Ray has been placed in a disciplinary area.

Ray tried last spring to escape through ductwork at Brushy Mountain Prison, but took a wrong turn and was forced into the prison compound where he was captured.

Ray is serving 99 years for the sniper slaying in Memphis in April, 1968, of the civil rights leader.

New TV Satellite Set for Nixon Trip

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP).—A new communications satellite went into operation yesterday, 2,300 miles in space, in time to carry television and newspaper reports of President Nixon's visit to China.

There will be at least one ground station, and possibly two, to transmit live television and written stories of the visit that begins next Monday.

The satellite, known as Intelsat-4, can carry 5,000 telephone calls, 12 color television circuits simultaneously—more than four times the number of Intelsat-3, he satellite it replaces.

A temporary earth station is already set up in Peking. A second ground station may be operating from Shanghai, another from Hong Kong, another from Tokyo.

Luxembourg-Albania Ties

BRUSSELS, Feb. 15 (AP).—Radio Tirana today reported that the governments of Albania and Luxembourg had agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

Sen. Jackson Scores UPI Photo Of Him as Misleading 'Gimmick'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., suggested yesterday that the news media explain how they came to publish a photograph of him making a campaign speech to only a woman and a boy on a bicycle when a crowd actually was present.

Sen. Jackson, a contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, said it would "be in the interest of good journalism" to print a picture of the entire rally in Winter Haven, Fla.

He said the picture was taken by a woman "who thought she had a gimmick" and turned it over to the wire services. [The United Press International photo appeared in Tuesday's editions of the International Herald Tribune.]

(In New York, a spokesman for UPI said the identification material on the photograph made it clear that there were others in the crowd. "Unfortunately, some newspapers did not publish the full caption," the spokesman said. W.S. Rynerson, editor-publisher of the Winter Haven News-Chief, said "in excess of 200 persons attended the rally.")

[The UPI caption attached to the photo received by the IHT identified the scene only as "Sen. Henry Jackson (D, Wash.), a presidential candidate, has the reputation of those who stopped to listen to him as he spoke impromptu in Winter Haven Park here, Feb. 9th."]

The senator said at a news conference he was not "bellyaching" although the photograph might hurt his money-raising efforts.



Hindenburg exploding May 6, 1937, while attempting to moor at Lakehurst, N.J.

Book Calls '37 Hindenburg Fire Sabotage

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—A 35-year-old controversy surrounding the destruction of the zeppelin Hindenburg was revived yesterday with the publication of a book supporting theories that the German airship was sabotaged.

The dirigible, pride of Nazi Germany's civil aviation fleet, was destroyed by fire on May 6, 1937, as it was about to moor at the U.S. Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, N.J., following a transatlantic flight.

Twenty-two of the 61 crewmen died, along with 13 of the 36 passengers. One of the ground crew was also fatally injured, bringing the death toll to 36.

According to an official inquiry, St. Elmo's fire—a bright discharge of static electricity—was the most probable cause of the disaster. This has been contested by a number of authorities, who have suggested that sabotage was involved.

In the new book "Hindenburg," author Michael M. Mooney says the craft was set afire by a phosphorus bomb planted by a young member of the crew, a rigger named Eric Spehl.

He had meant the bomb to go off after the passengers and crew had disembarked, the author says. The airship was late in morning, however, due to bad weather, and the bomb went off while they were still aboard. Mr. Spehl himself was fatally injured.

According to Mr. Mooney, Mr. Spehl, 25, became disillusioned with the Hitler regime, partly because of its persecution of Roman Catholic priests and nuns and partly because of the wrigings of his anti-Nazi mistress.

According to the book, he planned to remain in the United States after destroying the Hindenburg.

For his book, Mr. Mooney interviewed the woman, now living in Frankfurt, and inspected U.S. and German archives.

Mr. Mooney said the members of the U.S. inquiry board had decided to rule out sabotage so as not to cause an international incident.

The inquiry board's German observers, he said, had been ordered also to avoid a finding of sabotage. "No mortal means was to be accorded the honor of destroying a key symbol of the Reich," Mr. Mooney wrote.

Jerusalem Accepts a Refund

France, Israel Reach Accord on 50 Mirages

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 15 (UPI).—France today formally agreed to reimburse Israel 80 million francs for 50 Mirage jet fighters purchased by Israel five years ago and under French embargo since June 3, 1967, two days before the outbreak of the six-day war.

French and Israeli officials signed the agreement here in a brief ceremony, ending four months of tough negotiating.

Under the terms of the agreement, France will pay Israel 80 million francs, representing the original price Israel paid for the planes, plus interest charges equaling another 80 million francs. This is less than France originally offered.

Although Israel paid for the planes in dollars, the money is being paid back in francs, and it is understood that most of the francs will be spent in France, perhaps for a clandestine supply of spare military parts from this country.

The planes, which have been kept at a French air base in Châteaufort since 1967 and serviced by French crews, will be turned over to the French Air Force.

Nixon Gives Russian Jews Pledge to Back Emigration

By Ronald Koven

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI).—In a letter released yesterday, President Nixon pledged his strong backing for the efforts of Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel.

This came in a personal reply to a plea from a recent Soviet Jewish emigrant to Israel that Mr. Nixon raise the issue with the Soviet leadership when he makes his state visit to Moscow in May.

Mr. Nixon hinted broadly that he may do so, saying in his letter dated Feb. 10:

"We are deeply committed to supporting the right of free emigration and religious liberty for all peoples of this world. We will continue to press for these freedoms both in public and in private discussions."

A Jewish leader called it Mr. Nixon's warmest endorsement yet of the cause of Soviet Jewry.

The President's previous public statement of support for Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union came in January, 1971, as part of an expression of "outrage" over a bomb explosion at the Soviet Culture Center here, a blast apparently set by Jewish militants.

Cairo Reportedly Refused to Meet Israeli Envoy

TEL AVIV, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Premier Golda Meir three months ago announced the president of the World Jewish Congress, Nahum Goldmann, to try to arrange direct talks with Egypt, her office said tonight.

News of Mr. Goldmann's peace initiative first broke in the afternoon newspaper Yedioth Aharnoth. It said Mr. Goldmann, 76, intended to visit Cairo for talks with Egyptian leaders, but the idea fell through possibly because the Egyptians had second thoughts about it.

Later, Mr. Meir's office denied that Mr. Goldmann was to undertake the mission. It said Mr. Goldmann's own version of the incident, that an unidentified leading Israeli figure was to be the emissary, was correct.

Mr. Goldmann told the Israeli radio, in a telephone interview from Paris, that the meeting was to take place in Europe, with an Egyptian minister.

3 Soviet Skippers Fail to Post Bond

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Feb. 15 (AP).—A spokesman for the U.S. District Court in Anchorage said that three Soviet fisheries officers failed to post \$100,000 bond yesterday for their release to return home pending trial March 14 on federal charges.

The three are charged in a criminal complaint with conducting illegal fisheries-support activities in U.S. waters.

The officers were aboard two Soviet herring boats seized last month about nine nautical miles from St. Matthew Island, in the Bering Sea. The ships, subject to a separate civil complaint, are being held at Adak Island.

Blue Angel Pilot Killed

EL CENTRO, Calif., Feb. 15 (AP).—One of the U.S. Navy's precision-flying Blue Angel planes crashed against a mountain yesterday, killing the pilot. The F-4 Phantom jet was on a training flight with others when it crashed 30 miles northwest of El Centro.

Bengalis Get Kennedy Vow To Seek Ties

Senator to 'Insist' On U.S. Recognition

DACCA, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy today vowed up a 30-hour visit by telling jubilant Bengalis that he would "insist" that the American government recognize their new nation of Bangladesh.

"I return to the United States with renewed determination to see that our government recognizes Bangladesh," the Massachusetts Democrat said before walking down a red carpet to board his special Indian Air Force flight to Calcutta.

"I will work with my colleagues in the Senate to insist that our government to this country in the diplomatic sense that it has already achieved in the human sense," said Sen. Kennedy.

Sen. Kennedy's departure statement was interrupted by shouts of "Jai Bangla" (Victory to Bengal) from Bengali newsmen and officials at the airport to see him off. The public was barred from the departure under the strict security precautions which were maintained throughout his visit. He was accompanied here by his wife and 18-year-old nephew, Joseph.

Before leaving, Sen. Kennedy visited wounded guerrillas in a Dhaka hospital and met this afternoon with the director of United Nations relief operations in Bangladesh, Toni Hagen, as well as other relief agency officials. He visited a jute mill where 18,000 Biharis are staying, afraid to venture out and risk attacks by Bengalis.

The senator canceled his original plans to fly to New Delhi tonight, apparently because he would not be able to meet Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi because of her departure on a five-day campaign swing for the approaching state elections.

U.S. Senate Approves Seabed Arms Ban

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP).—The Senate approved 82 to 16 today the seabed arms control treaty, a relatively insignificant step at this point in the international strategic weapons race.

Treaty nations agree not to place nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction on the ocean floor—with nuclear submarines exempted as well as coastal waters out to 12 miles.

For five years the embargoed planes poisoned relations between the two countries. The French arms embargo applied to all the belligerent countries, but the principal effect was on Israel, France's largest arms customer at the time.

Though the embargo has been maintained in principle, the French have found various ways to continue supplying Israel with spare parts. France has also made a large Mirage sale to Libya and just last month announced a large arms sale to Lebanon—simply by declaring these two Arab countries non-Middle East belligerents.

The aircraft supply to Israel has since been taken over by the United States, with the most recent deal for 43 F-4 Phantoms and 90 A-4 Skyhawk jets revealed just last week.

The embargo, established under De Gaulle, was continued under President Georges Pompidou and became a symbol of France's pro-Arab policy. The French also embargoed five gunboats that had been built for Israel, but Israel smuggled those boats out of Cherbourg harbor in December, 1969, further worsening relations.

Israel agreed to open negotiations on the planes last September when officials became convinced that France would never lift the embargo. But the Israelis were pressing for a wider agreement, one in which the two countries might reach a political modus vivendi.

It was understood today, however, that today's agreement, which was approved by the Israeli cabinet Sunday, was limited to the Mirages.

Apparent Reversal

This would appear to be a diplomatic reversal for Israel, which had hoped to use the planes to win greater French impartiality in the Middle East. At the same time, however, France has viewed Israel's refusal to accept a repayment as an "obstacle" to improved relations, with the implication that once the obstacle was removed relations might change.

There remains the question of the spare parts. Israel already has 80 Mirage-3 fighters plus numerous smaller fighters, trainers and helicopters of French make and the Israeli supply of spare parts for them in today's agreement. Sources on both sides, however, said that there was no mention of spare parts.

Until now, it is known, spare parts have been shipped to Israel through third countries also ordering French military equipment, namely South Africa and Australia. Reportedly, there have also been occasional secret direct shipments arranged through the Israeli military arms buying mission here.

There was no direct comment made today on the agreement following the signature. Leaving the Quai d'Orsay, however, Israeli Ambassador Asher Ben-Natan, who negotiated for his country, said simply, "We would have preferred the Mirages."

Sir Alec Cuts Tour of Asia To Return for EEC Entry Vote

LONDON, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—The British government today recalled Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home from an Asian tour as alarm grew about the outcome of Thursday's parliamentary vote on legislation enabling Britain to join the European Economic Community.

The vote will follow a three-day debate on the European Communities Bill. Defeat for the government could force its resignation and a general election.

Sir Margherita Nicholson, a Conservative who opposes British entry, has urged Prime Minister Edward Heath to say whether the government would resign if Thursday's vote were negative.

Right-winger Shree Powell and a handful of other Conservative parliamentarians are threatening to vote against the government.

The opposition Labor party, which once favored British entry, is now mounting an all-out assault against the bill. Party leaders expect that most, if not all, the 85 pro-European Labor MPs who voted against their own party line in last October's vote of principle will vote the party line against entry Thursday.

The government had a majority of 112 for entry in last October's vote, but the margin dropped to 21 last month in the ballot on

17 Greeks Face Trial as Plotters Against Regime

ATHENS, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—A council of magistrates of Athens city courts last night indicted 17 Greeks, including four women, on charges of plotting to overthrow the military-backed regime and replace it with a Communist-style administration.

They belonged to a group of 33 people arrested by Athens security police last October and were all described in the indictment as members of the outlawed Greek Communist party.

The charges were based on a 24-year-old anti-secession law which provides the death penalty for leaders of groups plotting to overthrow the regime by force.

The indictment alleged the leaders were Demetrios Fotiadis, 67, a member of the three-man secretariat of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist party, and Charalambos Dracopoulos, 54, secretary-general of the political bureau.

Sixteen other defendants have been acquitted and set free.

Beach 'Idler' A Corpse

SYDNEY, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Hundreds of people ignored the man sitting silently on a bench at Sydney's South Steyne Beach as they headed for the surf and sand.

One passerby walked up and asked him for a cigarette, but walked off with a shrug when he got no reply. He saw the man next day and asked him again.

Then he nudged the man's arm, and he fell to the ground.

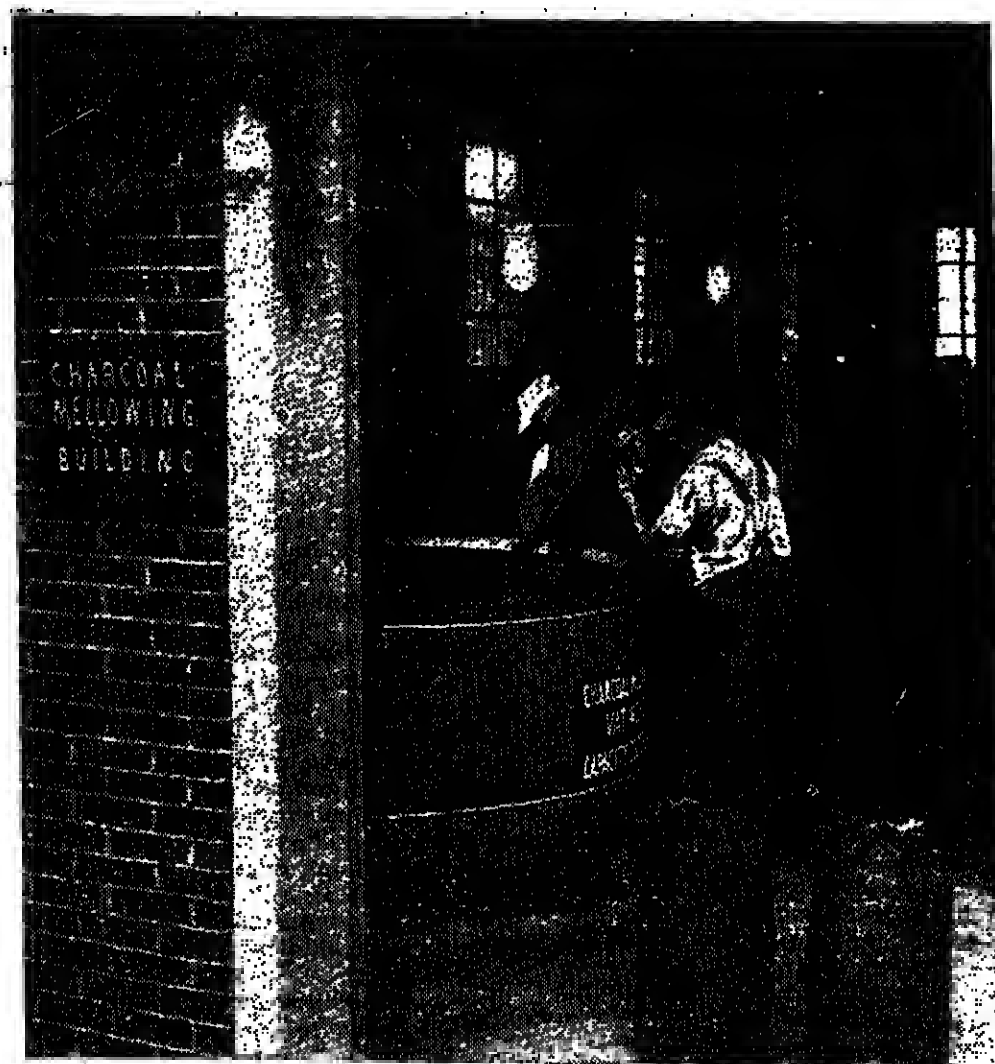
The police said that the man, whom they identified as Charles Andrew Devine, 46, of the Sydney suburb of Manly, had been dead for at least two days.

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Jet to Xanadu

At the beginning of this century, Peking still enclosed the Forbidden City, a place of mystery to most of the world, shrouded in the poetry and legend of Xanadu and Camelot. Memories there were of the men of God and men of money, the monks and Marco Polo, who had traversed the roof of the world to reach a land of silks and jade and tea; of small ships that went out of New England, rounded the terrible Horn, traded for furs in Northwest America and for fragrant sandalwood in the Sandwich Islands, that they might trade the exotic wares of the East.

Tomorrow, the President of a nation that was a wilderness when the Kubla Khan ruled an already ancient state will set out by jet for Xanadu. He will stop over in Hawaii, stripped now of its sandalwood, with concrete towers where the grass houses once stood; fly across the vast ocean that the Polynesians had conquered in canoes; come to earth in a country where the state-pleasure domes of Coleridge's imagining stand as relics of a romantic past, and teeming cities, grown gray at the breath of Marxism, cluster around factories, rather than temples. Even the moon, that wanly lit the poet's Xanadu, has known men's footsteps, and its dark side has been illuminated.

Only shreds of poetic glory will trail President Nixon's jet to Xanadu. The drama of his visit is on a different plane—some complain that heads of state should stay at home and build up diplomatic machinery;

some that Japan (which was preserved from Kubla's incursion by a "heavenly wind") will resent the journey; some that nothing good can come of inviting oneself into an Asian Communist stronghold. But most Americans, most citizens of this troubled world of 1972, regard the presidential venture as a good-omen in the Year of the Rat.

For it is at least probable that the business-like exchange of views by Mr. Nixon, Mr. Kissinger, Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai will, if it leads to nothing less, diminish those ominous sounds which Coleridge's Kubla head amid the tumult: "Ancestral voices prophesying war." Nixon has heard those voices, and Mao Tse-tung, and all the world. To still them, whatever the means, gives hope.

It is good to know, on the eve of Mr. Nixon's travels, that trade between the United States and the mainland may be broadened. It is good to know, in the same context, that the Chinese are permitting their people to again read translations of Rousseau and Adam Smith. Both may be considered practical advantages accruing to Americans and Chinese from the trip. But above all, above the melodramatics of personal diplomacy, the hard bargaining of trade and the tatters of romance that still adhere to contacts between China and the West, is the prospect that China and the United States will barter less lethal goods than nuclear bombs. So, for all the critics, the world must bid Mr. Nixon "bon voyage."

A Rather Grand Larceny

Not since the Merry Pranks of Till Eulenspiegel has rascality won as wide and eager an audience as the alleged deeds of Clifford Irving. There is an added liveness, even a certain gaiety, in the conversation of dinner guests and literate barflies since the charges first surfaced concerning the obscure writer from Ibiza who sold Life magazine and McGraw-Hill, Inc., an "autobiography" of the recluse Howard Hughes.

No doubt the very nature of the volume's subject stimulated advance interest—an interest intensified when Mr. Hughes, or reasonable facsimile thereof, disavowed the work at a telephonic news conference. But that gentleman has long since been displaced in the public mind by Mr. Irving himself, not to mention his attractive wife and the several ladies who turned up in the exotic places he visited in the course of his labors.

Mystery, a touch of scandal and the strong possibility of crime—these would be enough to account for a fair share of public interest. But what may have sent the case skyrocketing was the nostalgic sense it conveyed of a simpler and more innocent day,

when crime could be absorbing without having to be violent; fascinating without doing irreparable harm—except perhaps to the sensibilities of the victim, and, above all, perplexing without being insoluble. After endless and fruitless preoccupation with such seemingly unsolvable problems as Vietnam, the Middle East and the like, there was something cheerful about an intriguing puzzle that was certain to be unraveled in the end.

None of this is to say that if a hoax has been committed, the hoaxers should escape paying the price; that grand larceny, mail fraud, forgery and other assorted offenses should go unpunished. But the zest with which this highly publicized case is being pursued on all legal (not to mention journalistic) fronts seems excessive when the jails are overflowing with obscure defendants awaiting their day in court. Can a city many months behind on its criminal calendar really spare six assistant district attorneys to probe the Irving case when federal prosecutors, similarly hard at work, will in any event take priority?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Chilly Welcome in Peking?

The blasts from Peking might seem to be working up to a climax on the eve of President Nixon's visit, judging by Monday's full-throated roar of support for the "heroic" Vietnamese people. China's words often sound abusive and might therefore be thought hostile, indicating that Mr. Nixon's welcome next week will be chilly indeed.

In a Chinese context this is just the normal exchange of political debate. China's assumption is that not only in Vietnam, but in the whole policy pursued for 20 years past in the Far East, the Americans have failed and must now ruefully admit it.

They see Mr. Nixon coming to Peking in the garb of a penitent, searching for a way out of his many dilemmas. Bristling with righteous arguments the Chinese will be glad to help him—to clarify his position on Vietnam or any other point of crisis on this contentious front.

—From the Times (London).

Political Volcano on Cyprus

Cyprus is more than orange blossoms and tourists. It's still a political volcano. And it's active again. Somewhere up in the mountains, it is said, the 74-year-old Gen. Grivas is plotting to stoke up Greek Cypriot feeling for Enosis (union with Greece).

President Makarios—with one eye on Gen. Grivas and the other on the regular Greek officers who control the Cypriot national guard—has reportedly imported Czech arms to equip his own police force.

The truth is that neither the Greek colonels

in Athens nor the Turkish regime in Ankara wants another crisis over Cyprus. The best role for Britain to play at this time is to use what diplomatic pressure we can to preserve the political freedom and authority of Makarios.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

Cool Strike in Britain

Isn't it the duty of a government to anticipate and avoid crises like the one that faces the country this week—with wholesale disruption of industry, mass unemployment and short-time working, and with pain and damage to the most vulnerable members of the community? Or can it shrug everything off as part of the price we must pay for living in a free society? And blame everything on the wicked miners whose illegal picketing has been allowed to go unchecked for weeks past?

These are questions a chilly and bemused nation is bound to be asking during the next few days. Whatever answers they get, they have had a textbook lesson in what politics is all about: The adjustment of conflicting claims, a struggle for power. Not, as in the past, between employers and men, the latter relying on union funds; but, in the modern welfare state, between a government seeking to speak for society as a whole and a section that relies on assistance from society's own social security funds. The spectators of this struggle support one side or the other according to their respective views and sympathies.

—From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

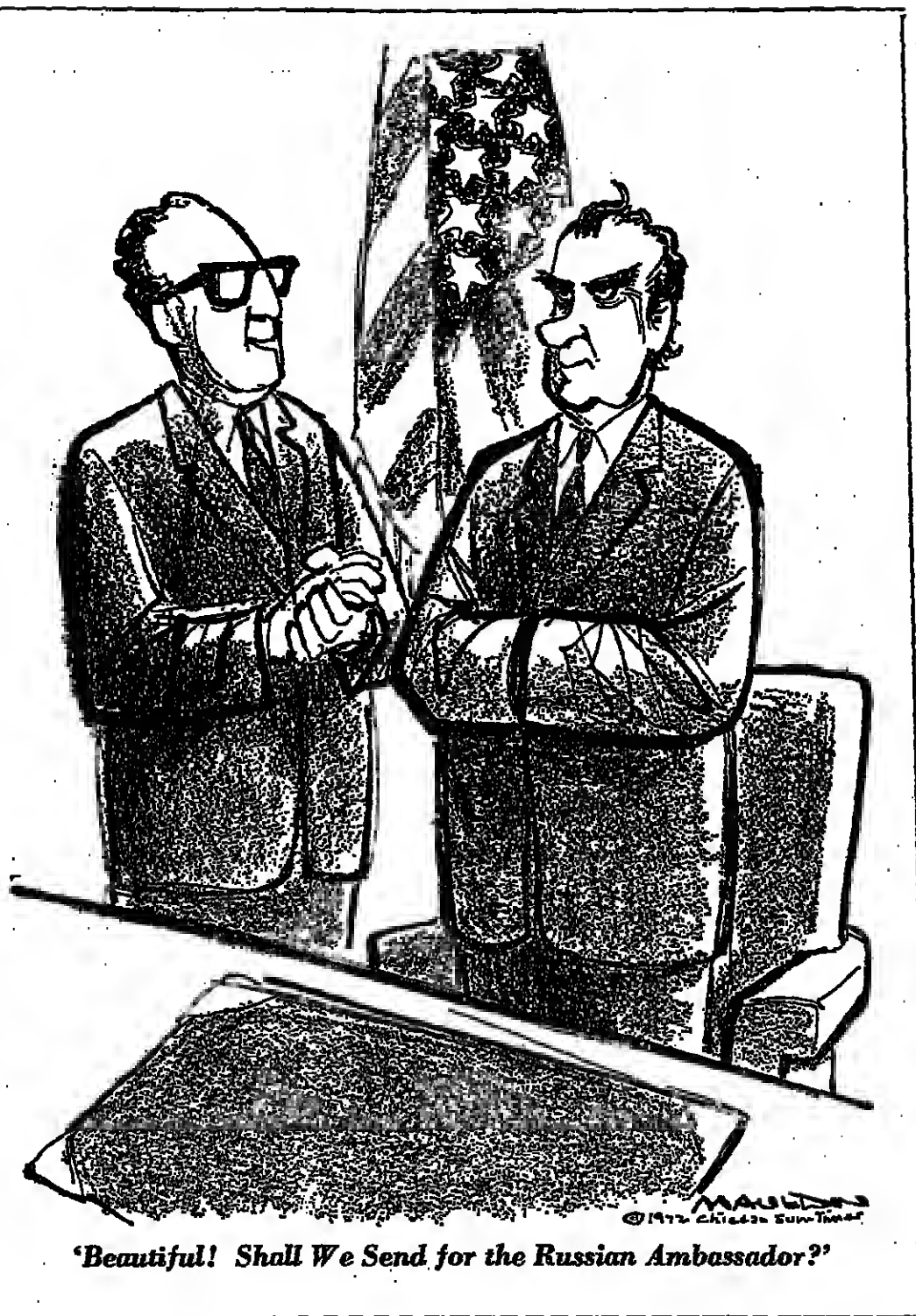
February 16, 1897

PARIS.—American and British manufacturers of late have been working themselves into a state of great excitement over the possible competition of cheap Japanese skilled labor in the near future, but they have all left China out of their calculations. For as her people catch the spirit of progress, their wants will become more complex and for generations to come China should furnish markets for European manufacturers to a value far exceeding her ability to export.

Fifty Years Ago

February 16, 1922

WASHINGTON.—Baffled in its efforts to prevent the smuggling of aliens into the United States by "dummy runners" who operate between the West Indies and the Florida coast, the State Department will resort to diplomatic intercourse with the friendly powers for aid in stopping the exodus of undesirable foreigners from the New York Herald are still striking and we are still appearing regularly every day, to the best of our ability.



'Beautiful! Shall We Send for the Russian Ambassador?'

Still a Long, Inconclusive War

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—In 1962 in Hanoi, Pham Van Dong remarked to French journalist Bernard Fall that "Americans do not like long, inconclusive wars, and this is going to be a long, inconclusive war. Thus we are sure to win in the end." A decade and three Presidents later, it is still an inconclusive war. And Pham Van Dong is still the North Vietnamese premier.

During that same visit to Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh told Mr. Fall that "it took us eight years of bitter fighting to defeat you French in Indochina... the Americans are much stronger than the French, though they know us less well. It may perhaps take ten years to do it." Ho is dead but clearly his spirit, and his aim, live on.

Neither side has prevailed on the battlefield. There is stalemate at the conference table. The American eight-point peace plan, most seem to Hanoi to be a proposal for surrendering their victory aim. The North Vietnamese nine-point plan, judging from Henry Kissinger's description of it, since it has yet to be published, seems to Washington to be a proposal for surrendering South Vietnam to the Communists.

New Elements

There are, as the Nixon administration contends, some new elements in the American proposals. But what it adds up to is that Hanoi must take its chances on an election in the South in which the Viet Cong, or National Liberation Front, would compete. It is probable that the Communists would end up as a minority. They know that and so do President Nixon and Mr. Kissinger. And wide-open national elections as the West knows them are both abhorrent to Communist regimes and foreign to the Vietnamese, North and South, as a technique for distributing power. Past elections in the South have been more of a charade than an exercise in democracy.

Mr. Kissinger said that the North Vietnamese told him that there could be no solution that did not include a political element and that they asked the United States for "an indirect overthrow" of the Saigon government; in short, that the United States cooperate in turning over South Vietnam to the Communists. A perusal of Hanoi's public statements supports that reading; presumably the nine-point program, once we see the text, will too.

No Deal

President Nixon is not prepared to do so, any more than was President Johnson, of whom the same thing was asked. It is illuminating that, according to Hanoi's spokesman in Paris, Mr. Kissinger remarked at the secret talks: "You must not nourish the illusion that we can settle the problem of the war only because of the question of the prisoners of war." Secretary of State William P. Rogers some months ago publicly said substantially the same thing. In effect, both were saying that Mr. Nixon will not make a deal to turn the South over to the Communists simply to get back the prisoners.

Now it is being said that Mr. Nixon has made a "generous"

offer. But Hanoi does not want just a chance to win in the South. It wants a certainty. Mr. Nixon is willing to give Hanoi at least some chance but not anything like a certainty. And from what has been reported from Saigon one can imagine that President Nguyen Van Thieu's agreement to resign before a new election is based either on his belief that the procedure offers him a near certainty or his estimate that Hanoi will not accept anything less than near certainty for its side, and therefore that there is not going to be any such election.

Where does this leave us? With the likelihood of a continuing inconclusive war, with a continuation of the withdrawal of American forces; but with the probability of a residual force remaining in the South at election time next November, plus the certainty that American planes will stay in adjacent areas. This is not absolutely certain, of course, for Mr. Nixon could dramatically pull out the last man before Election Day. But how would he square that with past declarations that some forces will remain until the prisoners are released?

The prisoners are hostages and hostages not just for complete American withdrawal but for a political settlement favorable to Hanoi. There are conceivable ways to reach that kind of a settlement, such as a deal, confirmed by a sham election, to replace the Thieu regime with some form of coalition giving the Communists real power in Saigon and the strong expectation of eventual total power.

But that deal is not likely to be made by Mr. Nixon. If it is made it will be made by anti-Thieu South Vietnamese who manage by coup or otherwise to displace him, and probably only when they are sure Washington is powerless to prevent such a deal.

The truth of the matter is that the United States, despite the vast expenditure of blood and treasure, has failed to guarantee the survival of a non-Communist South Vietnam. If the Nixon administration, or its successor, is determined, as Mr. Kissinger put it, to end the division of land over the war it can only pull out completely, hope Hanoi then will release the prisoners and leave it to Saigon and Hanoi to settle the political issue.

One right that apparently was not discussed at the conference is the right to choose death in certain circumstances. Our present laws deny this right. It is axiomatic that the elderly have a right to live out their lives in dignity. The corollary of this is also true: Each has the right to die in dignity. Today vast numbers are being denied this right.

Potent Fear

One of the most potent fears of the aging—both rich and poor—is that they may be subjected to a lingering painful death or that their bodies may go on living after their minds and spirits have ceased, causing an overwhelming burden and grief to their loved ones.

Science has given man a greatly increased power over death. Surely it is time to ask why thousands of dying, incurable and senile persons are being kept alive—sometimes by massive blood transfusions, intravenous feeding, artificial respiration and other "heroic" measures—who unmistakably want to die.

The law permits one the right to determine how his earthly possessions are used, and by means of a will to direct what shall be done with them after his death, but the law denies him the right to direct what happens to him personally in the event he is stricken with a painful, incurable illness or condition that renders him helpless and his only relief

ending wish is that his life be ended. If a person longs for the relief that only death can provide and he makes a written, witnessed statement of his wishes, why should he not be permitted to choose to have the assistance of a physician in mercifully terminating his life? A doctor cannot lawfully grant such a request today.

We must look to the law to enunciate a distinction between a merciful act and a malevolent act. Should not new legislation be enacted that would permit a qualified physician to grant his patient's request for termination of his life, provided that it is done in accordance with, and only in accordance with, legal safeguards to protect each individual's right to live as well as his right to die? Today some doctors admit that they are violating present law in order to grant this wish. Yet many are unwilling to violate the law or risk being accused of murder. This is especially true if the patient is in a hospital where the action might be discovered and reported.

Taboo Subject

The subject of euthanasia is still taboo in the United States. Yet it is necessary to recognize openly that death is not always an enemy to be fought with every means known to modern science, and that it is no more a trespass on God's rights to permit an incurable sufferer to choose merciful death than it is to postpone death by dramatic means such as heart transplantation. Indeed, one must realize that the function of the medical profession is chiefly one of not leaving the time of death entirely to God. And regarding the sanctity-of-life argument, surely a society that condones death in war of young men who want to live should be willing to permit the

1966 Lesson Forgotten

Nixon's Surprise Gift to Muskie

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—If Richard Nixon loses the presidency in 1972 to Edmund Muskie, historians of the election may look back on the past two weeks and say: This is the period when it happened.

By releasing a massive administration broadside on the senator, Mr. Nixon has done for Muskie in the first weeks of the campaign year what the Maine senator could not possibly have accomplished on his own for many months.

Mr. Nixon has elevated Muskie into major national prominence over an issue on which Muskie can hardly lose: The desire to bring a quick end to the American involvement in Vietnam.

White House Gift

What is so remarkable about this gift from the White House to the leading Democratic contender is that Mr. Nixon, of all people, should have known its consequences, for he was on the receiving end of a similar gift from Lyndon B. Johnson in 1966, and it helped make him president.

The whole story is in Jules Witkovsky's 1970 book, "The Resurrection of Richard Nixon," in a chapter which also should be read by those who need to be reminded how "responsibly" Mr. Nixon handled the Vietnam issue when he was in the opposition. In outline, this is what happened: Throughout that mid-term campaign, Mr. Nixon had been hanging away at the President, sometimes for escalating the American involvement, sometimes for refusing to go all-out to win.

When Johnson scheduled a summit meeting in Manila with Asian leaders on the war, Mr. Nixon asked: "Is this a quest for peace or a quest for votes?"

And when the Manila communiqué appeared, proposing a withdrawal of outside troops from South Vietnam six months after the level of violence subsided, Mr. Nixon said, "Communist victory would most certainly be the result."

Enraged, Johnson struck back at a White House press conference, calling Nixon a "chronic campaigner... out talking about a conference that obviously he is not well prepared on or in."

At the moment when Muskie was being pressured most severely by his warm of New Hampshire primary opponent, the White House has elevated him to new stature by hitting him without knocking him out.

The chapter in Witkovsky's book is called "Help From an Unexpected Source," and that's exactly what Muskie has received from Mr. Nixon.

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Obituaries

Edgar Snow, 66, U.S. Writer
Esteemed by Mao and Chou

GENEVA, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Edgar F. Snow, 66, the American journalist who was an expert on China, died of cancer early today in his Swiss residence in the village of Evy, overlooking Lake Geneva.

Mr. Snow enjoyed the high regard of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders. It was the premier who disclosed early this month that Mr. Snow was suffering from cancer.

He made the disclosure when he told American visitors to Peking that a medical team had been sent by the Chinese government to the Swiss village to attend Mr. Snow.

Last week Mrs. Snow, the former Lois Wheeler, issued a statement that the Snow family was "deeply moved" by the Chinese government's action. Chinese friends said the medical team from Peking consisted of two doctors, a nurse and Dr. George Hatan, a long-time resident of China of Lebanese origin.

However, Mr. Snow's illness was already irreparable, and the doctors concentrated on making him as comfortable as possible. Friends said that last year Mr. Snow underwent acupuncture treatment in Lausanne for back pains.

He underwent major Western-style surgery in December, also in Lausanne, at which time his spleen was removed.

The Chinese doctors sent from Peking did not use acupuncture, according to friends of the Snow family.

Mr. Snow had been scheduled to cover the visit to Peking of President Nixon for a U.S. magazine.

In addition to Mr. Snow, at the writer's bedside at his death were the Snow children—daughter Sian, 20, and son Christopher, 18.

'Friendly Personage'
Among China hands, Edgar Snow occupied a special place as the one American journalist with access to the leaders of the People's Republic, who regarded him as "a friendly personage."

It was a friendship that went back to the middle 1930s when he made the acquaintance of Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai, Lin Biao and other Communist leaders in their redoubt in Yenan and reported on their activities.

Mr. Snow was in China early in 1971 for a series of interviews. In one of them, Premier Chou dropped the hint that his country might be willing to talk with the United States. "The door is open," the premier told Mr. Snow. "The remark was eventually picked up by the White House, with the result that President Nixon arranged to visit Peking."

The Chinese further displayed their respect for Mr. Snow by inviting him to stand atop the Tiananmen Gate in Peking with Chairman Mao. This did not signify that Mr. Snow agreed with Chinese doctrine, but rather that the Chinese thought him a fair and sensitive reporter of mainland moods and events.

Based on Two Books
Mr. Snow's reputation in the West was based on two books—"Red Star Over China," first published in 1937 and revised and reissued in 1969, and "The Other Side of the River: Red China Today," published in 1970.

"Red Star Over China" was the first report in depth on the Chinese Communists, then widely regarded as a negligible factor in Chinese politics. After walking across the broken hills of Shensi in 1936, Mr. Snow entered a straggling village just south of the Great Wall and met parts of the Red Army that had just concluded the historic "Long March" from southern China to a new haven.

Mr. Snow reported with exuberance how the insurgents were sustained by discipline, idealism and political theory. He recounted Chairman Mao's version of his career until then and he related the Communist program of that moment. He also suggested that the Mao policies of rooting out feudalism, corruption and backwardness in the countryside enjoyed substantial support.

Equally important, Mr. Snow demonstrated that the Communists were a formidable nationalist and anti-Japanese force, and not the bandits depicted by Chiang Kai-shek, the head of the nominal government of China.

"The Other Side of the River" contained Mr. Snow's impressions of the new society in China as he saw it in 1960—11 years after the revolution was proclaimed. Conceding the existence of some serious technological shortcomings, he found China to have made considerable progress toward improving the quality of life in major spheres.

Defends His Work
Because Mr. Snow's reportage was sometimes at odds with the opinions of China-watchers in Hong Kong and elsewhere, he was often accused of being an apologist for the regime. In an interview at his home in Switzerland three years ago, he stoutly denied that he was either an apologist or a propagandist. "I have reported only what I have seen or what I have obtained from reliable sources," the gray-haired journalist said, adding:

"I lived in China for a dozen years. I speak Chinese. I have great empathy for the Chinese people. My function as a journalist has been to reflect what I know. And this has clashed with some so-called experts who have preconceived opinions about what China ought to be or who can't believe any good at all of the Chinese Communists. Need-

less to say, I am not a Communist."

Outwardly a peppery man who did not suffer fools, Mr. Snow was a joyful companion in informal moments. He was full of tales of his adventures which were much prized by his friends. These friends—and they included fellow journalists and Sinologists—valued him both as a source of information on China and for his enterprise as a reporter. His Swiss home, a converted farmhouse in the hills above Lausanne, was often a meeting place with visitors.

Born in Kansas City, Mo., July 19, 1905, Edgar Parks Snow was the son of James and Anna Edman Snow. He attended school in Kansas City and college at the University of Missouri. In his spare time he was a harvest hand and a railway worker. With an itch to travel and a conviction that he could write, he went East to the Columbia School of Journalism, graduating in 1927.

Into a Larger World
From there he struck out into a larger world. He went first to Central America, then to Hawaii, supporting himself by free-lance writing for newspapers and magazines. By the end of 1928, he had written his way to Shanghai, intending to remain there only a few weeks but he found that he liked the Chinese and so he remained in China for 12 years.

His first job there was as assistant editor of the China Weekly Review. A year later he explored China and Manchuria, and produced a series of guidebooks. Shortly afterward, as a special correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, he wrote eyewitness accounts of the North-South civil war, in which more than 2 million people perished. In 1935 and 1936, as a writer for the Chicago Tribune, he covered the Chinese-Russian hostilities in Manchuria.

His appetite for adventure unslaked, he organized a caravan and crossed southwestern China, traveling through Yunnan Province, a mountainous and bandit-ridden territory, and into Upper Burma and India. He was again in India to interview Mohandas K. Gandhi and covered news throughout Southeast Asia.

After publishing his first book, "The Far Eastern Front," in 1933, he moved or less settled down in Peking as a writer for the Saturday Evening Post, Fortune and Look and as a correspondent for the New York Sun and the Daily Herald in London. He also taught at Yenching University. All the while he was bearing about the Chinese Communists and their policies, his reportorial instincts that no one knew much about them in a factual way, certainly no Westerner.

'A World Scoop'
"In all these years the Reds have been in action no foreign newspaper man, practically no foreigner at all, has penetrated into these Red-controlled regions," he said. "I got through it all by a world scoop."

Mr. Snow did get through. One of the things that helped him was that he was not a trench-coated, hard-talking correspondent, but a curly-haired, good looking, industrious and comparatively mild journalist who had learned how to win the confidence of the Chinese. His accounts of the Chinese Communists, appearing first as newspaper and magazine articles, made his reputation. Among other things, the Saturday Evening Post hired him as an associate editor.

From hindsight, his reportage from China was prescient. He predicted that Japan's military success in Manchuria in the early 1930s would prove fatal to Western prestige in the Orient. And he foresaw that the whole colonial system would be challenged in a war for the domination of East Asia. "The Battle for Asia," published in 1941, contained many of his on-the-spot observations.

After World War II, Mr. Snow was back in the United States as a writer and lecturer. He returned to China in 1950, 1963 and, for the last time, in 1970.

His last book, "The Long Revolution," to be published shortly, concerns his observations during his last trip to China.

Mr. Snow's first wife was the former Helen Foster, who wrote under the name of Nym Wales. They were divorced in 1942 after 17 years of marriage. He married Miss Wheeler, a stage and film actress, in 1948.

—ALDEN WHITMAN.

Morris Watson
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Morris Watson, 71, an early organizer of the Newspaper Guild, whose last case established the constitutionality of the National Labor Relations Act, died Saturday of cancer.

Mr. Watson was dismissed by the Associated Press in 1935 on the ground that his work was "unsatisfactory," but the National Labor Relations Board, and later the Supreme Court, decided that the real reason lay in his activities in organizing the American Newspaper Guild, now known as the Newspaper Guild.

In a case that went on for two years, Mr. Watson, a reporter, was reinstated to his job in 1937 (he left soon afterward) and collected damages. The Associated Press lost its argument that freedom of the press would be violated if the law regulated who could be dismissed and why.

Moreover, the case allowed the Supreme Court to rule on the Wagner Act, officially known as the National Labor Relations Act, which in effect legitimized unions.

Mr. Watson's life was centered



ACROSS THE YEARS—Writer Edgar Snow in the library of his home in Evy, Switzerland, last October. The photograph of Mao Tse-tung was made in 1936, about the time they met.

on leftist and labor causes and his dismissal by the Associated Press hardly put a dent in his devotion to them.

Dorothy Kenyon

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Dorothy Kenyon, 83, a former justice of the New York Municipal Court and a leader in the struggle for women's rights and social reform for more than half a century, died Saturday at her home here.

From her admission to the bar in 1917 through a legal career that included private practice, civic work, the judgeship and membership in the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, Judge Kenyon remained an

outspoken and witty advocate of social betterment.

One of the earliest directors of the American Civil Liberties Union and long an activist in liberal causes, she was accused in 1950 by the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy of having been "affiliated with at least 28 Communist-front organizations."

Miss Kenyon, in her direct way, called McCarthy "an unmitigated liar," and "a coward to take shelter in the cloak of congressional immunity." Before a Senate subcommittee she denied "a-y-y connection of any kind with Communism or its adherents."

Arpad Sandor
NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Arpad Sandor, 75, a leading piano

accompanist here and abroad, died Thursday in Budapest.

Mr. Sandor had been an accompanist of Jascha Heifetz, Lily Pons and other celebrated artists. Also a private opera coach, he retired four years ago after injuring an arm in an accident. He returned to his native Budapest two years ago.

Jet Last
LAREN, The Netherlands, Feb. 15 (AP).—Author, poet, artist and sinologist Jet Last, 74, died here today.

Mr. Last had traveled widely. He was perhaps best known for his knowledge of Chinese and Japanese literature and philosophy.

Declares on TV He Paid Income Taxes

Chaban-Delmas Assails 'Political Maneuver'

By James Goldborough
PARIS, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, in a fight for his political life, told a national television audience tonight that he had paid income taxes from 1968 to 1970 and that the attacks against him over the last weeks were "a political maneuver to discredit me and keep me from doing my job."

Appearing in a situation that was being widely compared here to that of Richard Nixon before his famous "Checkers" speech of 1952, Mr. Chaban-Delmas did something that few French officials have ever done—he revealed his private affairs publicly.

But he revealed only what he wanted to and left unanswered many of the questions that have been raised.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas has been severely criticized over the last few weeks in the pages of Le Canard Enchaîné, a satirical weekly that somehow gained possession of the prime minister's tax returns. The first publication, last November, revealed that he had paid an income tax of 16,806 francs in 1971. But last month, the Canard published his tax returns from 1968 through 1970, which revealed that during these four years he had paid nothing thanks to a complicated

dividend tax credit that was introduced in 1968 to stimulate the Paris stock exchange.

Tonight, the prime minister simply denied the charges, though the Canard had published the visual evidence. "It is pure and simple invention," he said, adding that during these years, though exempt from paying any tax on his salary as president of the National Assembly, he had paid 75,862 francs in income taxes without saying on which income.

He was asked by an interviewer to list his possessions and named a family house in southwest France, a Paris apartment, a house in the Basque country and an apartment which he is buying in Bordeaux.

He said nothing, however, about his stock interests or what has been called his "hidden fortune," even though it was presumably through his stock assets that he was able to obtain the dividend credits, the so-called *avoir fiscal*, which would have reduced his tax payments to nothing, as the Canard charged.

But after these opening details, which were far less complete than Mr. Nixon's revelations in 1952 after he had been accused of receiving secret campaign funds, Mr. Chaban-Delmas quickly switched into more general terrain. Taking the same line of attack as Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who won the election last week to defend the tax laws, the prime minister said that the personal attacks against him were undermining French democracy.

Freedom of Others
He called for greater protection of "private life," and said that "it would be intolerable if everything was divulged." He said that freedom of the press, like other freedoms, was limited by the freedoms of others. And he said that whatever the personal damage done by this kind of attack, the nation would also be a victim.

He promised to continue his efforts to reform French society through revision of the structures and helping the underprivileged. "We must go forward to what I have called the New Society," he said.

It is clear that the Gaullists hoped tonight's appearance would put an end to what has been a bitter campaign against them. Though slow in getting started, they finally swung into action last week by sending the finance minister out Thursday to defend the tax system. The next day, the party met and, rallying behind the fighting cries of Defense Minister Michel Debré and party leader René Tassinari, pledged to fight "political attacks with the same weapons."

Two polls have been published in the last week on the affair. The first showed that 47 percent opposed the official publication of a prime minister's tax returns, while only 42 percent favored it. The French have been considering a system like Sweden's, where everybody's tax returns are public knowledge.

A second poll, published today, showed that the prime minister's popularity was off from 55 percent to 47 percent in the last month. In the same period, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, the prime minister's main rival, climbed from 53 to 56 percent.

Throughout the affair, President Georges Pompidou has maintained a discreet public silence, though he has had several private meetings with the prime minister to discuss tactics.

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Bordaberry Officially Uruguay's President
MONTVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Juan M. Bordaberry today was officially proclaimed president of Uruguay for the next five years after an all-night session by the electoral college, which has been checking the returns of the bitterly contested Nov. 28 general elections.

Mr. Bordaberry, 43, a former agriculture minister in the cabinet of outgoing President Jorge Pacheco Areco, is a Colorado party member, as is Mr. Areco, and is expected to form a coalition government of the Colorado and Blanco parties. The electoral college also proclaimed outgoing Labor Minister Jorge Sapelli as vice-president and the pair will take office on March 1. In the House of Deputies, the lower chamber, the Colorado party has a 41-to-40-seat edge over the Blanco party.

Pacific Earthquake
WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI).—A major earthquake was detected in the Pacific Ocean yesterday, but it was near no major land area and probably was harmless, the National Earthquake Reporting Service said here. The tremor was measured at 7.5 on the Richter scale, and occurred south of the equator in the area of the Santa Cruz Islands north-east of Australia, the service said.

Water Main Breaks, Floods N.Y. Subway

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Thousands of commuters were delayed during the morning rush hour today when a water main broke and poured tons of water into Manhattan subway tunnels and midtown streets.

The police closed off Seventh Avenue and Broadway between 39th and 42d Streets, and other major midtown arteries.

5 Dead; 9 Lost
In Collision in
Hamburg Port

Workers' Boat Sinks After Hitting Ferry

HAMBURG, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Five port workers were killed and nine are missing, presumed drowned, following a dawn collision between a ferry and a launch in Hamburg harbor today, police said tonight.

The launch sank immediately after the collision.

Police said three of the 45 workers being taken to their jobs in the launch were known to have swum to safety through the ice-packed water. Twenty-eight were picked up by rescue vessels.

It was possible, but unlikely, that some of the nine missing had also saved themselves, police said. Rescue workers, harbor police and firemen continued a daylong search for survivors.

The cause of the collision between the small launch, Caesar II, and the passenger ferry, Eppendorf, was not immediately known. Two of the five dead were identified by police as Portuguese workers.

When the accident happened, the dock workers were on their way to unload a cargo vessel delivering cereals to a Hamburg firm.

E. Germans Quit
Talks on Passes
For Berlin Wall

WEST BERLIN, Feb. 15 (UPI).—A three-man East German delegation in West Berlin to discuss wall passes cut short talks today after objecting to the presence of journalists outside the meeting place.

The meeting was scheduled to include discussion of establishment of offices which would issue permits to West Berliners so they could pass through the wall on a regular basis for the first time in 11 years.

But an hour after the talks began, the East German delegation returned to East Berlin before suggesting sites for the pass offices.

West Berlin officials said the East Germans expressed displeasure over a crowd of Western newsmen outside the hall where the meeting took place.

Stahl

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February 15, 1972

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:			15.50, Jan. 7 15.60, Sept. 15.75, 15.80, Dec. 15.85, Jan. 7 15.90, Sept. 16.00, Dec. 16.05.			16.05, 16.10, 16.15, 16.20, 16.25, 16.30, 16.35, 16.40, 16.45, 16.50, 16.55, 16.60, 16.65, 16.70, 16.75, 16.80, 16.85, 16.90, 16.95, 17.00, 17.05, 17.10, 17.15, 17.20, 17.25, 17.30, 17.35, 17.40, 17.45, 17.50, 17.55, 17.60, 17.65, 17.70, 17.75, 17.80, 17.85, 17.90, 17.95, 18.00, 18.05, 18.10, 18.15, 18.20, 18.25, 18.30, 18.35, 18.40, 18.45, 18.50, 18.55, 18.60, 18.65, 18.70, 18.75, 18.80, 18.85, 18.90, 18.95, 19.00, 19.05, 19.10, 19.15, 19.20, 19.25, 19.30, 19.35, 19.40, 19.45, 19.50, 19.55, 19.60, 19.65, 19.70, 19.75, 19.80, 19.85, 19.90, 19.95, 20.00, 20.05, 20.10, 20.15, 20.20, 20.25, 20.30, 20.35, 20.40, 20.45, 20.50, 20.55, 20.60, 20.65, 20.70, 20.75, 20.80, 20.85, 20.90, 20.95, 21.00, 21.05, 21.10, 21.15, 21.20, 21.25, 21.30, 21.35, 21.40, 21.45, 21.50, 21.55, 21.60, 21.65, 21.70, 21.75, 21.80, 21.85, 21.90, 21.95, 22.00, 22.05, 22.10, 22.15, 22.20, 22.25, 22.30, 22.35, 22.40, 22.45, 22.50, 22.55, 22.60, 22.65, 22.70, 22.75, 22.80, 22.85, 22.90, 22.95, 23.00, 23.05, 23.10, 23.15, 23.20, 23.25, 23.30, 23.35, 23.40, 23.45, 23.50, 23.55, 23.60, 23.65, 23.70, 23.75, 23.80, 23.85, 23.90, 23.95, 24.00, 24.05, 24.10, 24.15, 24.20, 24.25, 24.30, 24.35, 24.40, 24.45, 24.50, 24.55, 24.60, 24.65, 24.70, 24.75, 24.80, 24.85, 24.90, 24.95, 25.00, 25.05, 25.10, 25.15, 25.20, 25.25, 25.30, 25.35, 25.40, 25.45, 25.50, 25.55, 25.60, 25.65, 25.70, 25.75, 25.80, 25.85, 25.90, 25.95, 26.00, 26.05, 26.10, 26.15, 26.20, 26.25, 26.30, 26.35, 26.40, 26.45, 26.50, 26.55, 26.60, 26.65, 26.70, 26.75, 26.80, 26.85, 26.90, 26.95, 27.00, 27.05, 27.10, 27.15, 27.20, 27.25, 27.30, 27.35, 27.40, 27.45, 27.50, 27.55, 27.60, 27.65, 27.70, 27.75, 27.80, 27.85, 27.90, 27.95, 28.00, 28.05, 28.10, 28.15, 28.20, 28.25, 28.30, 28.35, 28.40, 28.45, 28.50, 28.55, 28.60, 28.65, 28.70, 28.75, 28.80, 28.85, 28.90, 28.95, 29.00, 29.05, 29.10, 29.15, 29.20, 29.25, 29.30, 29.35, 29.40, 29.45, 29.50, 29.55, 29.60, 29.65, 29.70, 29.75, 29.80, 29.85, 29.90, 29.95, 30.00, 30.05, 30.10, 30.15, 30.20, 30.25, 30.30, 30.35, 30.40, 30.45, 30.50, 30.55, 30.60, 30.65, 30.70, 30.75, 30.80, 30.85, 30.90, 30.95, 31.00, 31.05, 31.10, 31.15, 31.20, 31.25, 31.30, 31.35, 31.40, 31.45, 31.50, 31.55, 31.60, 31.65, 31.70, 31.75, 31.80, 31.85, 31.90, 31.95, 32.00, 32.05, 32.10, 32.15, 32.20, 32.25, 32.30, 32.35, 32.40, 32.45, 32.50, 32.55, 32.60, 32.65, 32.70, 32.75, 32.80, 32.85, 32.90, 32.95, 33.00, 33.05, 33.10, 33.15, 33.20, 33.25, 33.30, 33.35, 33.40, 33.45, 33.50, 33.55, 33.60, 33.65, 33.70, 33.75, 33.80, 33.85, 33.90, 33.95, 34.00, 34.05, 34.10, 34.15, 34.20, 34.25, 34.30, 34.35, 34.40, 34.45, 34.50, 34.55, 34.60, 34.65, 34.70, 34.75, 34.80, 34.85, 34.90, 34.95, 35.00, 35.05, 35.10, 35.15, 35.20, 35.25, 35.30, 35.35, 35.40, 35.45, 35.50, 35.55, 35.60, 35.65, 35.70, 35.75, 35.80, 35.85, 35.90, 35.95, 36.00, 36.05, 36.10, 36.15, 36.20, 36.25, 36.30, 36.35, 36.40, 36.45, 36.50, 36.55, 36.60, 36.65, 36.70, 36.75, 36.80, 36.85, 36.90, 36.95, 37.00, 37.05, 37.10, 37.15, 37.20, 37.25, 37.30, 37.35, 37.40, 37.45, 37.50, 37.55, 37.60, 37.65, 37.70, 37.75, 37.80, 37.85, 37.90, 37.95, 38.00, 38.05, 38.10, 38.15, 38.20, 38.25, 38.30, 38.35, 38.40, 38.45, 38.50, 38.55, 38.60, 38.65, 38.70, 38.75, 38.80, 38.85, 38.90, 38.95, 39.00, 39.05, 39.10, 39.15, 39.20, 39.25, 39.30, 39.35, 39.40, 39.45, 39.50, 39.55, 39.60, 39.65, 39.70, 39.75, 39.80, 39.85, 39.90, 39.95, 40.00, 40.05, 40.10, 40.15, 40.20, 40.25, 40.30, 40.35, 40.40, 40.45, 40.50, 40.55, 40.60, 40.65, 40.70, 40.75, 40.80, 40.85, 40.90, 40.95, 41.00, 41.05, 41.10, 41.15, 41.20, 41.25, 41.30, 41.35, 41.40, 41.45, 41.50, 41.55, 41.60, 41.65, 41.70, 41.75, 41.80, 41.85, 41.90, 41.95, 42.00, 42.05, 42.10, 42.15, 42.20, 42.25, 42.30, 42.35, 42.40, 42.45, 42.50, 42.55, 42.60, 42.65, 42.70, 42.75, 42.80, 42.85, 42.90, 42.95, 43.00, 43.05, 43.10, 43.15, 43.20, 43.25, 43.30, 43.35, 43.40, 43.45, 43.50, 43.55, 43.60, 43.65, 43.70, 43.75, 43.80, 43.85, 4
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Market Summary

Feb. 15, '73		
Most Active—New York		
Aon Corp	310,280	16½
Amgen	244,000	29½
C S Warf Inc	244,900	30½
O A Corp	227,800	9
Gen Corp	144,110	22½
Wm T W	214	38½
Jornes	142,200	31½
Meadow Fwy	142,200	29½
Chen Corp	141,800	41½
AVETB	135,100	34½
Dum Gen	131,000	32
Unicom Co	124,800	37½
Wm B	60	40½
Gryder	712,800	32¾
Dele	107,200	10½
Volume, all stocks, 17,770,000 shares		
Volume, 15 stocks, 2,507,300 shares		
Vol. 10 stocks, 141 percent		
Vol. 5 stocks, 100 percent; 28.5% adv.		
New 1972-73 highs, 18%; lows, 2%		
Prices traded in: 1,744		
Advances, 22; declines, 606;		
Unchanged, 519		
N.Y. stock index: 88.24 +0.25		
dustrial: 63.31 + 0.32;		

Most Active—American

ern Metal	116,500	71%
orter Co	107,900	29%
n Cpf C	104,600	16
entral Oil	82,800	23%
ikos Inc	76,900	17%
strum Sys	69,800	7%
minister CH	59,700	19%
edencia Inc	55,000	10%
yco Labs	52,600	17%
technicol	52,400	24%
pprox total stock sales		5%
stock sales year ago		8%

High	Low	Close
27.79	27.2	27.52

	Open	High	Low	Close
Ind	912.03	920.78	906.46	914.51
Trn	252.81	254.41	250.85	252.49
UN	112.35	112.86	111.13	111.71
Stk	815.32	317.89	213.05	213.02

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close
25 Industrials ..	117.32	115.66	116.7
20 Railroads ...	46.90	45.43	45.6

35 Unlikes	57.10	34.26	56.7
500 Stocks	105.59	104.70	105.0

Odd-Lot Trading in N
Shares

	Buy	Sales
Feb. 14	301,693	553,709
Feb. 11	297,630	534,447

Feb. 10	---	248,897	611,482
Feb. 9	---	223,975	538,503
Feb. 8	---	213,675	612,902

*These totals are included in sales figures.

New Bible — 15

NEW HIGH-57

Woods El	Holiday Inn	RCA
Lang 2nd	Yolldayln A	RCA
Graniff Air	Howard John	Redm
Surroucha	Idéal Basic	Rich

Heisea Ind	Industrial Nat	Rich
Chesebrou	Interk Inc	Rieger
Coca Cola	Kendall Co	Robinson
Coloeco Ind	LehPrt Cem	Schmitt
ContAirLin	LionelCorp	Schiff

Edward Steel	LVO Corp	Scott
Curtiss rt	Malone Hyd	Sims
Curtiss A	MalHyde wi	Skyline

part Ind	Mapco Inc	Sonnet
Dover Corp	MCA Inc	Thiokol
Fly Tiger w/	Marelli Air	Thomson
Gable Ind	MGIC Inv	UAL
Garnett Co	Nal Stand	UAH
Gen Sigs	NYS Reg	US

Genuine Part	NonG 5.50pt	Warr
Glen A'den	NonG 5.50pt	Warr
Glen 3.15pt	Oak Electric	Warr

G'enA'd 3pf	Darken Pen	Will
G'en 2.25pf	POOTEI 4.04p	Wirt
Globe Union	Puroiator	Kern
Gn 5.75pf		



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PEANUTS



B. C.



L. I. L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



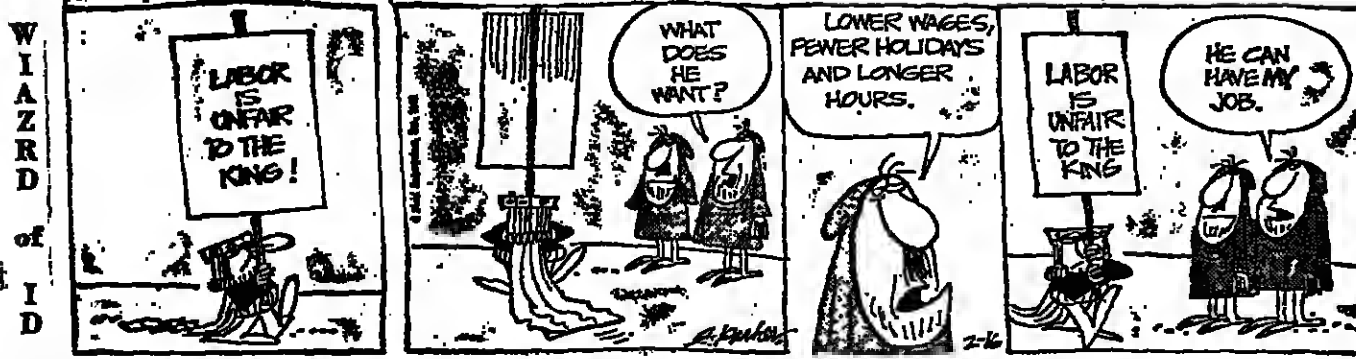
M. S. PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



W. I. D. REX MORGAN M. D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When an opponent passes his partner's one bid, one can often "balance" with a moderate hand, since the fourth is marked with some strength. However, many players overbalance, and fall flat on their faces.

Certain factors should discourage a player from balancing. Length in the opponent's suit is one of them: Jazz or worse is a very bad holding. Even more dangerous is a shortage in an unbid major: If you reopen the bidding, somebody will bid that major, and whether or not it is your partner you will not be happy.

On the diagramed deal West disregarded both warnings and helped his opponents reach a good game contract.

South passed. North's one-spade opening. He willingly would have responded one heart to a minor-suit opening, but could not find any satisfactory response to one spade.

Two specialized conventions could have helped him: forcing one no-trump responses, or pre-emptive jump shift responses. But South was not using either of these conventions, so he passed, hoping West would come to the rescue by reopening the bidding.

West did. Despite his bad spade holding and the danger the heart suit represented, he balanced with two clubs. South was a happy man. He not only showed his eight-card suit, but showed it at the three-level. Since he had already shown that his hand was very weak, this belated enthusiasm could only mean an exceptionally long suit.

North raised to four hearts, relying on his heart honors and his well-placed club king to make 10 tricks. The contract was a good one, although it could have been defeated, as East held two crucial cards.

The opening lead was the diamond king. East played the three, doing his best to discourage a diamond continuation since he wanted a club shift. However, West assumed, for no good reason, that South was holding up the diamond ace.

When he continued diamonds, South was home. He ruffed, cashed the spade king, led to the heart ace and discarded two club losers on the high spades in dummy. The heart king and the club ace eventually gave the defense two more tricks.

West should have realized that a club shift was necessary at the second trick. As South had passed one spade, he could not have two aces and was unlikely to have even one: if he held the diamond ace, as West supposed, East must have the club ace.

NORTH (D)
A Q 8 7 4
A O
Q 7 6 5
K 9

EAST
A 10 9 6 2
K 10
A 10 8 4 3
A 3

South
K
J 9 7 6 5 4 3 2
Q 7 6 4
A 3

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
North East South West
1 Pass Pass 2 Pass
Pass Pass 3 Pass
4 Pass Pass Pass
West led the diamond king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117
118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143
144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156
157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169
170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182
183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195
196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208
209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221
222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234
235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247
248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260
261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273
274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286
287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299
300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312
313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325
326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338
339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351
352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364
365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377
378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390
391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403
404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416
417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429
430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442
443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455
456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468
469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481
482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494
495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507
508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520
521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533
534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546
547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559
560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572
573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585
586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598
599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611
612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624
625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637
638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650
651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663
664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676
677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689
690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702
703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715
716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728
729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741
742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754
755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767
768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780
781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793
794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806
807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819
820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832
833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845
846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858
859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871
872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884
885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897
898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910
911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923
924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936
937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949
950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962
963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975
976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988
989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001
1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014
1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027
1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040
1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053
1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066
1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079
1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092
1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105
1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118
1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131
1132	1133											

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